

\* \* \* Earache, Periodic Pains;" (circular) "Swift Relief Follows the Swallow \* \* \* the Swiftness of the relief \* \* \* makes it so. Neo-Syn swiftly relieves \* \* \* Earache, Neuralgia \* \* \* LaGrippe \* \* \* for the relief of Backache and Periodic or Menstrual Pains \* \* \* Earache \* \* \* Neuralgia \* \* \* Influenza, LaGrippe, 1 to 2 tablets with water every 3 hours until relieved \* \* \* Backache, Periodic Pains 2 tablets two to four times daily as required."

On June 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16946. Adulteration and misbranding of sodium bicarbonate. U. S. v. James Good (Inc.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. No. 23736. I. S. No. 03412.)**

On July 8, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the said district an information against James G. Good (Inc.), a corporation trading at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about September 20, 1928, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, of a quantity of sodium bicarbonate which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "One Pound Sodium Bicarbonate U. S. P. James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa."

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that some of them contained sodium fluoride varying in quantity from 86 per cent to 92 per cent.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, in that it contained a large amount of sodium fluoride, whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that sodium bicarbonate consist of not less than 99 per cent of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , to wit, pure sodium bicarbonate, and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the strength and purity of the article fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that it was represented to be sodium bicarbonate, whereas it was a mixture composed in large part of sodium fluoride.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Sodium Bicarbonate U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article was sodium bicarbonate which conformed to the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was composed in large part of sodium fluoride and was offered for sale and sold under the name of another article, to wit, sodium bicarbonate.

On September 19, 1929, plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16947. Adulteration and misbranding of Lax-Krax. U. S. v. 5 Dozen Packages of Lax Krax. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 24003. I. S. No. 06181. S. No. 2242.)**

On September 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen packages of Lax Krax at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cubbison Cracker Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about June 26, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Lax-Krax, \* \* \* Lax-Krax Wafers, \* \* \* Dr. Hollie's Wafers;" (circular) "Lax Wafers."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it was a brown cracker containing the laxative drug, senna.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained senna, an added deleterious ingredient which might have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement borne on the circular, "Made from wholesome herbs and grains," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Keen Health in a Clean Body;" (circular) "Good-bye Disease Now Made Possible with Mr. Hollie's Lax Wafer."

On October 26, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16948. Misbranding of Inhalet. U. S. v. 5½ Gross of Inhalet. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24383. I. S. No. 028658. S. No. 2633.)**

On December 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5½ gross of drugs labeled "Inhalet," alleging that the article had been shipped by the Lobe Manufacturing Co., from Middleboro, Mass., on or about December 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the label and display card, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Label) "Brings Relief For Neuralgia, Catarrh \* \* \* Influenza, Asthma, Sore Throat, Hayfever, Bronchitis;" (display card) "For \* \* \* Headache \* \* \* Asthma \* \* \* Neuralgia \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* Hay Fever."

On January 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16949. Misbranding of Rice's cough syrup. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Rice's Cough Syrup, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23435. I. S. Nos. 05689, 05690. S. No. 1622.)**

On February 22, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Rice's cough syrup and 9 jars of Rice's salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at South Boston, Va., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Rice Chemical Co., from Greensboro, N. C., on or about January 4, 1929, and transported from the State of North Carolina into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including white pine, wild cherry, sassafras, and bloodroot; alcohol, glycerin, sugar, and water.

The articles were labeled in part, respectively: (Rice's cough syrup, bottle label) "For Coughs \* \* \* Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis. All Throat and Lung Troubles;" (carton label) "For Coughs \* \* \* Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, All Throat and Lung Troubles;" (Rice's salve, jar label) "Pneumonia. Rub one-half jar or more on chest and throat and apply warm flannel saturated with salve. Apply hot iron to flannel rubbing gently. Apply also between shoulders, under arm-pits, and to seat of pain. Repeat every two hours until relieved. Coughs \* \* \* Rub the salve over the chest and throat. In severe cases cover chest with warm flannel saturated with salve. Repeat every two hours until relieved. Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and LaGrippe, Apply the salve over chest and throat. Swallow a small quantity. In severe cases follow directions for Pneumonia. Catarrh and Hay Fever. Snuff a small quantity of the salve